EVER NOTICED A MAN
AFTER HE'S EATEN A GOOD DINNER AFTER HE'S EATEN A GOOD DINNER?
What a beam of contentment overspreads his
face. If you've forgotten how to sinile on account of poor meals, join us in a 50c. dinner—
None better served in the land. All the good
things of the season, cooked and served in the
most appetizing way. 4 to 7; Sundays, 1 to 2.
FRITZ REUTER'S, COR. PA. AVE. AND 4½ ST.10d SPIRITUALISM-MISS MAGGIE GAULE OF BAL timore the wonderful nedium, every FRIDAY during day, for private sittings, 905 H st. n.w.; every FRIDAY NIGHT, Wonn's Hall, 721 6th st. n15-2t\*

CALENDARS FOR 1805.

Try calendars as an advertising medium. Beautiful line of samples to select from.

H. L. McQUEEN. Telephone, 820. Fine Book and Job Printing, 1108-1116 E st. n.w. 8. A. COLLINS, FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF THE watch repairing dept. of H. Semken and J. Karr, is now located at 1223½ F st., in connection with C. H. Davidson, jeweier, where he would be pleased to see his friends and the general public; finest work possible and charges reasonable.

MRS. R. E. BLAIR, FORMERLY OF 212 IND. ave. n.w., has removed her dressmaking pariors to 1022 9th n.w., where she will be pleased to see her former patrons. TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN H. BUSCHER:
All creditors of John H. Buscher are hereby notified that he has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors. All persons having claims against him will present the same to the undersigned assignee, named in the deed, or to my attorney, and all persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle without delay. EPHRAIM S. RANDALL, No. 507 E st. n.w.,
Assignee.

THOMAS M. FIELDS, No. 507 E st. n.w., Attorney. ARE YOU BUILDING? SEND FOR LIST OF residences in town built of our Mottled Pompeian Brick. Newer, more artistic and more durable than red brick. Molded Brick, Ornamental Terra Cotta and Roofing Tiles to harmonize. J. H. CORNING, Tile Shop, 520-522 13th st. not2 ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT - IRON RAILINGS, Grilles, Gates, Hinges and Escutcheons, Window Guards, etc. Protect your property. No charge for sketches and estimates. 20 per cent on Wrought-iron Gas Fixtures. J. H. CORNING, no12 Tile Shop, 520-522 13th st.

OPEN FIRES-THE LION CHAIR GRATE IS THE most practicable, the strongest and the most artistic Portable Grate on the market. Send for circular. Fireplace Fixtures, in brass, wrought fron, gold and silver to harmonize with all styles of decoration, sent on approval. J. H. CORNING Tile Shop, 520-522 13th st. no.12 A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY-

For the balance of 1804 we shall sell RAM-BLERS at ONE HUNDRED dollars, a reduction in price of 20 per cent. What few we have left (and the quantity is iimited) are new and late patterns, and offered at above price to make room for 1895 goods. "NUMBER SIX" RAM-BLEPS only, at \$90. No better chance has ever occurred to save money on strictly high-grade Bicycles. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,

1325 14th st. n.w. MRS. DR. RENNER Has removed from 131 3d st. n.e. To 34 B st. n.e., Washington, D. C. oc23-1m\*

OWEN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
423 11TH ST. N.W.
Give him your order and you will be suited.
Fall and winter stock now ready.
se21-tr

These Men's and Ladies' \$12.50 Gold-filled Case Watches are regularly sold for \$18. We guarantee them for 15 years.

ELGINE OR WALTHAM STEMWINDERS.

Geo. W. Spier, 310 9th St.

lust above the "Avenue."

BRIEFS, oo Cents. Adams.

Shirts to Measure.

FOR OUTING FOR BUSINESS. FOR TRAVELING. Quality, style, fit, workmanship and price guaranteed.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, 10th, 11th and F sts. n.w.

We want you to let us estimate on any mantel or tile work you want done. We can save you money and yet give you the most expert service. 8. K. SPALDING, Manufacturer's Agent, 603 E st.

This month is the time to paint your roofs and walls, soon it will be too iate. Consult the Ohio Mineral Paint Co. No other paint equals the Ohio Mineral for these special purposes. For sale by J. H. CHESLEY & CO., 1004 F st. Estimates by

Ohio Mineral Paint Co., 1335 F st. Telephone, 1593.

To-Kalon Brandy for Thanksgiving Mince Meat Pies, only 75c. bottle.

TO-KALON BRANDY will flavor your mince ples as they were never flavored before. Telephone or drop a postal, and we'll send up a bottle.

Closing at 7 p.m.—Saturdays 9 p.m.

To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th 'Phone 998. West Washington orders can be filled through Manogue & Jones, 32d and M

To Dine Well

Our 50-CENT DINNERS are the dinners for every one. Cooked Dine right to the taste-with a menu varied enough to give every one his favorite dishes. A bottle of Here. claret served with the dinner. HOTEL EMRICH, 465-469 PA. AVE.

Business Men Need Paper Constantly. It forms an important item of their expenditures. It should be purchased at the lowest prices. We do not hesitate to say business men will find here Paper and everything else in the stationery line at prices lower than elsewhere. Besides, we have endless varieties to select from

endless varieties to select from. Easton & Rupp, 421 11th St. Popular-priced Stationers. (Just above Ave.) 14d

\$35 Can't make a genu-\$35 ine Beaver Overcoat \$35 for less than \$35— \$35 tailored as we tailor \$35 them. We turn out \$35 at this price for what \$35 others charge \$45. GATCHEL & TOMPKINS, 418 12TH ST.

"Drop Us a Card"

For a quart of "Old Reliable Berkeley Whisky-one dollar-and we will deliver it Jas. Tharp, 812 F St.

Why Suffer With Rupture When all pain and discomfort is relieved by a truss. That is, if the truss is the proper one to be worn. The exact trues can only be ascertained by experts. If you need a truss, come here. We guarantee every truss we sell to be scientifically adjusted, perfectly fitted, dura-ble and 50 PER CENT CHEAPER than else-

Gilman's Drug Store, AVE. N.W.

Webb's Chill and Fever Cure Costs \$1-at all

"Ideal" Photographs Bell's.

## **GUARDING CHILDREN**

Annual Report of the Board of Guardians for Last Year.

COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ITS WORK

Evils Sought to Be Corrected by Its Establishment.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES

The report of the board of children's guardians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, signed by Simon Wolf as president and B. Pickman Mann as secretary, has been submitted to the superintendent of charities. The report is as fol-

On the 22d of August, 1893, a report of the work of this board was rendered to you and designated a first annual report, but at that time the board had not been engaged in its work of caring for children more than seven weeks. The report of that date, together with one rendered on October 17, and some appended documents, were printed in your report for 1893. The present report is the first to be made of a whole year's work, and includes some of the matters treated in those partial reports, as with a broader view the facts recorded have a greater significance. It deals with the period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

On the 1st of July, 1893, the board consisted of Crosby S. Noyes, Miss Harriet B. Loring and R. Ross Perry, appointed for the term ending September 16, 1895; B. Pickman Mann, Simon Wolf and Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, for the term ending Septem her 16, 1894, and Mrs. Mary L. D. Mac-farland, William J. Miller and John F. Cook, for the term ending September 16,

October 7, 1893, Mrs. Macfarland and

Messrs. Miller and Cook were reappointed for the term ending September 16, 1896. March 2, 1894, the board was notified the resignation of Mr. Perry, and May 1894, Orrin B. Hallam took his seat as Mr. Perry's successor.

At the beginning of the year Simon Wolf was president, Miss Harriet B. Loring, vice president; B. Pickman Mann, secretary and disbursing officer. At the annual election, October 9, 1893, these officers were re-elected. November 4, 1893, Mr. Wolf resigned the presidency, and

Miss Loring was elected president, and John F. Cook vice president. Herbert W. Lewis was employed as the agent of the board throughout the year. On July 1, 1893, the board had remaining of its administrative fund available for "salaries of agents, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, \$4,584.85. Of this fund it expended during the year \$3,933.72, leaving a balance of \$651.13.

Expenses of the Board.

On July 1, 1893, the board came into control of a fund of \$19,200 "for care of feebleminded children, for the care of children under three years of age, white and colored, for the board and care of all children over three years of age, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place." Of this fund it expended \$13,145.55, leaving a balance of \$6,054.45. tive expenses of the board for the year Salary of agent......\$1,800,00

Office rent...... 300.00 Transportation .....

395.15

Sundries 53.69 Total \$3,933.72 The expenditures for board and care of children were as follows: For feeble-minded children: In the Pennsylvania Training 136.04 136.04 .....\$5,204.25 Total For children not feeble minded:

Office expenses.....

Maintenance— In District institutions.....\$4,701.95 

......\$13,145.55 The board began the year with no children in charge. It closed the year having 185 legal wards. The aggregate number of days that children, other than feeble-mind-ed, were in charge of the board was 40,105, cr an average of 110 children for every day in the year. The aggregate cost for board and care, clothing and medical attendance of these children was \$7,941.30. This is at the rate of 19.8 cents per day, or \$72.27 per year.

Feeble-minded children were maintained 8,620 days at a cost of \$5,204.25, or 60.37 cents per day, or \$220.37 per year. If from the administrative expenses be deducted \$425 as an estimate of the value of furniture and record books on hand and not needing to be duplicated at the end of the year, the current administrative expenses on the basis of 48,725 days' care of children

was 7.2 cents per day, or \$26.28 per day. Payments Made to Institutions. The following payments were made to institutions in the District of Columbia:

Name of institution. PE

Association for the Re-lief of Destitute Col-ored Women and ored Women and Children . . . . . 1,537.93 5,581 27.56 100.59 industrial Home School.2,127.50 6,293 33.81 123.00 Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society... 664.57 1,889 35.18 128.41 St. Ann's Infant Asy-115.69 510 22.68 82.78 117.61 357 32.94 120.00 66.54 237 28.08 102.49 72.05 222 32.45 118.44 The rates paid to the Association for

the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and the House of the Good Shepherd, were raised to 32.88 cents per day, or \$120 per year, on March 3, 1894. Since it has been stated that the work of the board was extravagant, attention is called to the fact that the average cost of maintenance of the wards of the board has been less than the rates paid to institutions, notwithstanding the fact that this is the first year of the work of the board. With few exceptions expenditures for the maintenance of these wards began from the date of commitment, and all such continued until the children were put out into free homes. The ninety children who had, up to the close of the year, been put into free homes, will not hereafter be a charge upon the public for maintenance. If the rate of expense of institutional care be placed as low as \$100 a year and the administrative cost of supervision of chfidren in homes be reckoned at \$25 a year, per capita, the saving to the public purse on each child who is placed in a private home is \$75 a year. To the minds of those persons who have been brought to realize the benefits which accrue to children from normal and helpful life in real homes, as

compared with the disadvantage inevitably esulting from the artificial life of institutions, the monetary saving will appear the less important feature of the system which has been pursued by this board. Estimates for Next Year.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the number of commitments to the board during the coming year, but it is fair to presume that unless the work of the board is curtailed by adverse circumstances the proportion of children made self-sustain-Or money back.

ing will be as large relatively to the number received as it has been during the year just past, and that at the close of a second year at least one-half of the wards of the board will have been placed in homes, where their usefulness to the family, either "Ideal" photographs—perfect images. Artist posers. NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

C. M. Bell, 403=05 Pa. Ave. in material ways or as objects. Warner, the former superintendent of charposers. Not only that, but it is undoubtedly true that at least in a large number of cases the out-

lay which will be made for the clothing, dren in private homes will far exceed any measure that would be possible or practiin masses and treated only as members of

The following estimates are made for the expenditure of the board for adminis-trative purposes for the year ending June 50, 1896: For the salary of one principal ....\$1,800.00 For the salary of one assistant agent ..... 600.00

The estimate for an assistant agent is limited to \$000, for the reason that the act establishing the board permits but \$2,400 to be spent for the salaries of "not more than two agents." In view of the responsible duties of the agents, the principal agent ought to receive not less than \$2,000, and the assistant agent \$1,200. For stationery and printing...... 300.00 For office and sundry expenses.....

For expenses in placing and visiting children..... 900.00 \$5,340,00 If the limit upon salaries of the agents be raised as above stated the total es-

timate for administrative expenses becomes \$6,140.

To Raise Agents' Salaries. In asking that the limit of the salaries of agents be raised and that the board be enabled to pay two thousand dollars to a principal agent, and twelve hundred dollars to an assistant agent, it is proper to state in some detail the character of the work required of agents and the responsibility which rests upon those offiers and upon the board through them. The agent is not only the executive and

administrative agent of the board, but is also its principal adviser. Upon him devolves the duty of receiving applica-tions from parents and friends of children and from workers in charitable and other fields, to have the needs of children supplied, or the abuse of children rectified by he presentation of their cases in court. He must visit the children in their homes, or receive them if they are destitute of homes, and provide for them temporarily, must investigate the complaints that are made to him, and advise the court whether hese are well founded, must advise the poard of the circumstances under which the children are committed to it, and of he capacity and need of the children for he several kinds of care which the board s able to bestow upon them.

He must receive applications from persons and institutions who wish to take the wards of the board into their care and custody, whether as boarders, apprentices, employes, or members of their families ne must investigate these applications, and equaint himself so fully with the pecuniary and moral qualifications of the appliants and their families that he can safely divise the acceptance or rejection of such applications. He must visit each ward of the board at least once in every year, to comply with the law, but, in fact, he must keep so much in touch with these wards by occasional visits as to be able to assure the board that the children are safe from abuse and are, moreover, being cared for in

Important and Delicate Duties. Such duties as these are of the most important and delicate character, and can be performed properly onlyby a person of great tact and good judgment, and one who has a large power of insight into human nature. No less tact and abundant sympathy with abused childhood is required to adapt the children to the homes selected for them. and to make them contented at first to go and stay with strangers. Much patience also is requisite, for it will be understood families with whom they are placed, will create many difficulties before perfect ad-In its first selection of an agent the board

exercised much care and sought the most gret its selection. The present agent served during the fiscal year to which this report relates for a salary of \$150 per month. In the interest of the board, in whose success he takes a pride, he is understood to have refused a higher salary offered to him elsewhere, and in recognition of the appreciation which the board has manifested for his services, and in devotion to the cause he has done so much to promote, he has not deserted the board, although the appropriation for his salary for the fiscal year 1893 has been limited to \$1,500. The lemand for the services of persons competent to fill such a position as it should be not command them. It is to be hoped that justice may be done to our present agent cost another \$300.

In addition to the delicate duties above mentioned, it is the duty of the agent or agents of the board to keep the records, not only of the results of their investigations in regard to the antecedents, char-acter and condition of life of the children received by the board, but also those of the subsequent history of these children. For the details and results of the work of the agent reference is made to his report, which will be submitted with this. The following estimates are made for the expenditures of the board for board and care of children for the year ending June

For feeble-minded children: 30 children, at an average of \$225.. \$6,750.00 For children not feeble-minded: 50 infants, at an average of \$108.. 5,400.00 150 children, at an average of \$80., 12,000.00 Clothing for 100 children ..... Medical care for 200 children..... 1,000.00 Temporary care of children pending investigation, or while being transferred from place to place ..

It is a necessary consequence of the obiigation to make estimates almost a year in dvance of the beginning of the period and nearly two years in advance of the completion of the period in which the expenditures are to occur, that in a work like that of this board, which is so new in this ceality, and of such uncertain growth, little definiteness can be attained. During the past year the expenditures for care of feeble-minded children were more than \$5,200, although that item in he estimates was only \$4,300. It is known that there are many feeble-minded chil-

rision should be made and might be made were funds available. As to Children Received.

dren in the community, for whom pro-

During the past year the board received 203 children and retained 185. Owing mainly to the fact that for the present year the several private institutions for children formerly receiving government aid have again received appropriations nearly as large as those they received in the year before the work of the board be-gan, it is estimated that the board may receive 120 additional wards, bringing its number up to 305 on the 30th of June, 1805. The present estimate for the following year contemplates 95 additions, or a total of 400 on the 30th of June, 1896. This is

considered a low estimate. The option is not given to the board of accepting or rejecting wards that may be committed to it. In this regard it is subject to the orders of the courts. In case its growth tends to increase more rapidly than the estimates have allowed, the board must appeal to the indulgence of the ccurts, or, in other words, ask them to deprive certain children of the relief they eed, or it must appeal to the Congress to increase its funds. As the board during the past year was able to so economize that it spent but \$17,079.27 out of the \$23,-784.85 at its disposal, it is hoped that its estimates for next year will be allowed in

As the relations which the board bears to the government, on the one hand, and to the child-caring institutions, on the other hand, have been misunderstood and misrepresented frequently, this occasion is taken to emphasize the fact that the board is not one amongst many institutions soliciting or competing for public aid, but that it, and it alone of the agencies for the care of children in the District, is the representative of the interests of the gov-ernment, and that it was created for the express purpose, amongst others, of enabling the government so to care for the children who had just claims upon it as to establish some accurate measure of the service rendered to the government by the private child-caring agencies, and to assure to each of these agencies payments proportionate to the services rendered. Appended hereto are a copy of the act of Congress constituting the board, a copy of the memorandum furnished to the Com-missioners of the District by Dr. Ainos G. Warner, the former superintendent of char-

District of Columbia upon the bill as it came before them. These several documents show clearly what, in the opinions of their several au-thors, were the evils this board was created to remedy, and by what means the board was intended to remedy them. These evils

Evils to Be Remedied.

1. There existed previously no accurate measure of the service rendered to the public by the private charitable institutions for the care of children, and no certainly proportionate payment to these institutions for such care.

2. There existed no agency for the determination in any authoritative way of the facts of dependency of children upon public support, and of appurtenance of the duty of support to the District of Columbia. 3. There existed no public or private agency to which the courts had any right to commit a child for care.
4. No means existed by which children

could be placed directly in natural homes if deprived of the homes into which they were or should have been born. 5. No adequate means were at hand to follow up and watch over any children who might even indirectly have been placed in 6. A tender.cy existed to crowd the in

stitutions with children who would have been better off in private homes, and to keep the children in institutions longer than was for their good. 7. There was apparent need to retain children in institutions at public support for maintenance, when under a different system a great proportion of these children

might be placed in homes where they would earn their living. 8. There existed a too restricted range of legal authority for the disposition of cer-tain classes of dependents and delinquents the institutions to which binding commitments could be made by the courts being few and not of a sufficiently varied char-

9. There existed no means of keeping record of the children who became dependent upon public aid, their parentage, the residence of their parents, the causof dependency and delinquency, their conduct during minority and the probable influence of their training upon their subse quent lives. 10. There was a great waste of public

funds by the multiplication of institutions beyond public need. The fourth paragraph of the fourth section of the act establishing the board au thorizes the board to make rules for the temporary care of children pending investigation or judgment of the court. following are the rules established by the

Rules Established.

board for this purpose!

1. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the agent of this board, through representation of any police officer or the agents of the Washington Humane Society or any responsible private person, that any children, probably belonging to any one of the classes intended to be reached by the work of this board, are in a state of suffering and want, or are being abused, or are upon the streets without shelter, it shall be his duty to go personally and take charge of such children and place them in some institution or private home, or to give to the person bringing the case to his notice a written order, directed to the officers in charge of some institutions where an agreement shall have been completed for the reception and care of such and made comfortable at the expense of this board, until their cases can properly be brought to the notice of the court, which order shall state that fae authority therein given for maintenance and care at the expense of this board will terminate

in one week from the date thereof. 2. In case any children received tempothis board, all clothing which may have Lacy to try to get bond to get her out. st be left at the institution where the children have been cared from the work house and put on the stand. for, or paid for at-its actual value by the person removing the children.

3. The agent is hereby directed to refuse to give an orde. for the admission of any child who, in his judgment, is liable to abscond, or who will probably make trouble beyond the control of the officers of the institution into which such child would be eceived.

The board has printed two circulars, one

inquirers regarding the objects and methods of the board, and the other setting forth the conditions on which boarding homes for infants will-be approved by the The annual report of the agent of the

board is hereto appended.

THE COURTS.

Court of Appeals-Chief Justice Alvey and Associate Justices Morris and Shepard. Admission, Louis K. Gillson. Patent appeal No. 22, Burr agt. Ford; argument con-

Equity Court No. 1-Judge Cox. Greason agt. Palmer; rule on trustee returnable November 17 granted. Collins agt. Thompson: pro confesso against certain defendants granted and appearance of absent defendants ordered. Sackett agt. Sackett; appearance of absent defendant ordered. Liston agt. Liston; sale decreed, with Mary Liston, trustee, to sell. Barbour agt. Noonan; pro confesso against all defendants ordered. Curtis agt. Isei; pro confesso against certain defendants. Warwick agt. Kearney; appearance of absent defendant ordered. Craigen agt. Clark; auditor's report confirmed and distribution ordered. Walter T. Bradley Co. agt. Clark; Benj. Wallis allowed to intervene McClelland agt. Curriden; time to take testimony limited to sixty days. Womersley agt. McGlue; sale decreed, with Job Barnard, J. H. Ralston and L. C. Williamson, trustees, to sell. Dent agt. Dent; time to take testimony limited to twenty days. Gorman agt. Downing; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed, with costs. Russell agt. Russell; testimony before R. J. Murray, examiner, ordered taken. Washington Beneficial Endowment Association agt Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company; Joseph A. Gannon and Susan W.

Campbell allowed to intervene. Circuit Court No. 1-Judge Bradley. Mitchell agt. Prescott; judgment by default. Barbour agt, McCoy; do. Barbour agt. Bower; do. Barbour agt. Allbritton; tomac Railroad Company; on hearing. Browning and Middleton agt. Howard; judgment on publication and condemnation of property attached.

Circuit Court No.2-Chief Justice Bingham Thomas agt. Duckett; jury disagree, and are discharged. Griffith agt. Buckley; judgment by default.

Criminal Court No. 2-Judge Cole. United States agt. Frederick Chase, vio-lating section 5347, Revised Statutes, United States; verdict guilty; sentence \$25 fine and costs of suit. United States agt. George Bundy; attachment issued against Wm. Woodward as witness. United States agt. Nicholas Wood, assault with intent to kill; motion for new trial filed.

Probate Court.-Judge Hagner. Estate of Milton Ford; claim filed. Estate of Jno. H. Besse; answer of administratrix filed. Estate of Jas. F. Hartigan; application overruled. Estate of Louisa J. Rollings; petition for probate of will filed and order of publication. Estate of Charles A. Elliott; order of safe of personalty. Estate of Mary J. Patterson; order appointing Chas. A. Patterson collector; bond, \$300. Estate of Henry E. Gross; will admitted to probate and letters testamentary issued to Elizabeth A. Gross; bond, \$2,000. Estate of Elizabeth J. Hamilton; letters of adminis tration issued to Jno. C. Chaney; bond, \$500. Estate of Betsy King; waiver of no-tice filed. Estate of Sarah A. Turton; order appointing James B. Lambie administrator; bond, \$600. Estate of Lavinia Young; will proved. Estate of Caroline Easter; register directed to trunks for a will. Estate of Heinrich Heitmuller; Augusta Meyer appointed administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. a.; bond, \$500. Estate of Ella T. Mulliken; will partially proved. Estate of Wm. J. Stephenson; letters of administration issued to Mary W. Stephenson; bond, \$20,000. Estate of Leon Pappers; petition for probate of will and assent of widow filed. Estate of Caroline M. Pitchlynn; claim of M. S. Temple for \$15,000 filed.

The Papal Delegate's Trip.

Rev. Fathers McDermott and Rielly of Albany are at the residence of the papal delegate. The object of their visit is to escort the archbishop and Dr. Papi to Albany tomorrow for a brief visit there. The archbishop will pontificate at high mass in that city on Sunday. Returning home he will stop in Jersey City Monday, arriving here Tuesday noon. The arch-bishop will go to Wilmington, Del., on the 25th instant, where he will pontificate at the consecration of a new church in that been of a great deal of assistance to the at a luncheon in the middle of the day at city.

been of a great deal of assistance to the precinct. the Washington Club.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL

Witnesses Say Sol. Green Extorted Money From Women.

He is Charged With Vagrancy-Connected With the Daley Raids-Witnesses Examined.

The case of Solomon Green, colored, yesterday's Star, was tried in Judge Kimball's court this morning. Mr. Pugh represented the District and Lawyer Peyton represented the prisoner. This is the case in which the arrest was made on a war-yesterday's Star. A plea of not guilty was entered.

Henry Lacy, the colored detective, was that about a month ago Maj. Moore re-that an attempt had been made to tax prostitutes, and that those who did not pay the tax were arrested. The communication, he said, mentioned no names. Witness was sent out by Inspector Hollin-berger to investigate the complaint. He went down in South Washington and made inquiries concerning the contents of the communication, and then he swore out the warrant for Green. Witness said he had known Green for a long time, and he knew him as a bar room loafer, who had been time about these places, and he (witness) had never known him to do any work. Green had never worked for him. During the examination Lawyer Peyton said he wanted to show that there were malice, jealousy and envy in the case.

Inspector Hollinberger produced the two letters of complaint, and they were read.

with the famous Shea family. Green's Record.

An effort was made to connect the letter

which said Sergt. Daley showed favoritism

Inspector Hollinberger testified that he received the letters mentioned from Maj. Moore and detailed Detective Lacy to make the investigation. Witness could say nothing in Green's favor. He said that in the investigation of cases these people are paid for reliable information furnished, but he had never employed Green. He his own personal investigations or by the had told Green that he would pay him for the recovery of a stolen ring. Inspector Hollinberger said that when he was given the letter he was told that the charge was so similar to those being made against the New York police that it would have to be investigated, and found true, some one would have to be punished. He denied that there was any trouble between the officers.

Money From Women. Kate Scott, a young Englishwoman, who said she had lived in the "Division," and afterward in South Washington, was next sworn. She told the court of trouble she had had with Green. He threatened Teresa there is on the police force.

Read with whom he had lived, telling her In his opinion, Mr. Pugh said he thought children, directing that they be received that unless she returned and did as she had been doing he would get her in the work house.

"And was she sent down?"
"Yes, sir."

Witness then went on to say that Green had threatened her with arrest. The next day she was arrested and sent down. She rarily, as provided for in rule 1, shall not said that a friend supported her, and she be finally admitted to the guardianship of thought this friend had seen Detective had been difficult to get witnesses for the She said that Sol. Green was always telling Sergt. Daley and the police about what was going on. "He has been around looking in my house," she said.

She said that her companion, "Blood" Jones, had written the letter about Sergt. Daley. Maria Smith and Luia Taylor, also colored residents of the alley, were put on the stand. They said that Green and Smallwood were to be found about Kelly's saloon at almost any time. Lula Taylor, whose home is in Louse alley, told of a

visit to Kelly's saloon, when Smallwood threatened her with ninety days unless she gave him 10 cents. She refused him, he went to call a policeman. When she stepped out of the saloon a policeman "And what was done with you?"

"I got the ninety days." Witness said she had given Sol. Green money many times in order to keep out of the work house, and said she had treated Green, Smallwood, Sam Newton and Lancaster. In response to the court's inquiry witness

said that these men never appeared on the stand as witnesses against her Detective Weedon was called, and he said he had seen Green about four times during the time charged in the information. He said that Green had the reputation of a man who would not be believed under oath Charles Killian, an ex-saloon keeper, who now keeps a grocery store, gave evidence concerning the frequent visits of Green to Kelly's saloon. William Polman, Mr. Killian's clerk, testi-

fied that he heard Green tell Teresa Reed he would have her arrested if she did not him (Green) a quarter. Witness said that Mr. Killian, his employer, owns two houses in Willow Tree alley, but they are vacant. The people in one of the houses, he said, were raided. Sol. Green, he said, made the people move out of the houses. Were Arrested.

Witness said that on the evening he heard the woman refuse Sol. Green the two women were arrested in less than five minutes after Green was refused. The police. he said, are always on the street not far from Kelly's saloon, and this particular arrest was made by Officer Bauer and a German policeman.

Policeman Mulvey, one of the policemen transferred from the fourth precinct after the Daley trouble, also gave evidence. He had seen Sol. Green on the streets in South Washington, but never saw him perform any manual labor. Witness said he was transferred at his own request. He never suspected that Green had anything to do with Sergeant Daley's raid on the Fat Men's Beneficial Association. After recess Mr. Pugh announced that his case was closed. He said that John Kelly,

the saloonkeeper, could not be found, and it was said he had gone to the races. Sergt. Daley was the first witness called by the defense, and he told of how Green had given information in "speak-easy" and other whisky cases, and told the court he had used him in other cases, but he was not put on the witness stand. Witness said that Green's information was generally reliable. He knew that Green was an idle man. Concerning the arrest of Kate Scott, the witness called for the prosecu tion, witness said he did not get his information from Sol. Green, as the Scott woman said he had. Witness said that Green has a good home in Limerick alley, and he went there with him before taking him to the police station when he (Daley) made the arrest on Lacy's warrant. Witness said he had not had much time to do street duty during the past two weeks, as he has had to defend himself before the trial board. Sergt. Daley was shown the anonymou

letter, and while he could not identify the handwriting, he was perfectly satisfied that the latter was sent by one of the Sheas or their friends. Witness said he had always worked in harmony with the detectives, and he had no idea that Lacy had any feeling against

Defense Testimony.

Witness told of having arrested the per-

sons who lived in the house of the witness Killian, in Willow Tree alley. It is a double house, said witness, but there are two entrances and the building serves as two houses. Policeman Troeter testified that, although

witness had never seen him drunk. He one occasion.

Witness said he had heard of Green's arif possible. rest and imprisonment for keeping a bawdy

house, but he had never known of Green's having stolen anything. "Nor do the records of the court show that he was ever arrested for theft," remarked counsel. Policeman Bauer testified that Green had board of managers of the District society

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS ......Page 12 AMUSEMENT HALLS......Page 12 ATTORNEYS ......Page 4 COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS......Page 12 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE......Page DEATHS ......Page EDUCATIONAL ......Page EXCURSIONS ......Page 12 FINANCIAL .....Page FOR RENT (Flats)......Page FOR RENT (Offices)......Page FOR RENT (Rooms)......Page FOR RENT (Stables)......Page FOR RENT (Stores)......Page HOTELS .....Page LADIES GOODS .....Page LEGAL NOTICES......Pages 4 and 5

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WINTER PESORTS......Page 5 Witness told of having arrested two of the women whose names have figured in the case, but he did not make the arrest at the solicitation of Sol. Green. The defendant testified that he is a married man and has a good home. Almost every week, he says, he earns from \$3 to \$

Wood and Reed women, nor had he ever demanded money of any of them.
"It's prejudice," he said, "and they wanted to get him out of the way."
Green denied every charge that had been made against him, and counsel closed the

selling fish, and furnished a list of the

had anything to do with the arrest of the

names of his customers. He denied that he

Green Held.

Mr. Pugh, for the District, made a leng.hy speech in support of his claim that he had made out a case. He dwelt at length upon the good police work done in South Washington during recent months, and for this he said the credit is due to the vigilance and untiring efforts of Sergt. Daley, and not to Solomon Green. He also complimented Detective Lacy, whom he said is as good and efficient an officer as

Greer was nothing more than an adventurer, preying upon the down-trodder women in these alleys. Incidentally, he referred to the New York investigation, and said it was just such evidence as has been given in this case that was responsib for the overthrow of the Tammanyltes. Mr. Pugh charged that the police of the fourth precinct had exerted themselves to get evidence for the defendant, while it Judge Kimball, in the course of his

marks in disposing of the case, told of the the chief of police. Referring to the squab ole among the police, the judge said the evidence in this case had not shown that it came within the lines of that trouble. The judge said it was an easy thing for man of this kind to change his work into a mode of oppression. These prostitutes are amenable under the law, and any man who attempts to prey upon them, as the testimony in this case shows Green did,

Green was sentenced to give bond in the sum of \$200 or go down for ninety days. Ernest, alias "Tap" Smallwood, colored, was tried under a similar charge. Smallwood was given ten days in the work house...

TOMORROW'S STAR

Will Contain a Vast Amount of Entertaining Reading Matter. and the reader who cannot find in it all difficult to satisfy. A story, with illustrations, entitled "Tne Man Who Did Not Believe in Luck," by that popular author, Jerome K. Jerome, will be published complete in tomorrow's issue.

The following are some of the additional features which will appear:

WOMAN AT THE TICKER (Illustrated). Pauline Pry visits a female broker and tells how women gamble in stocks.

THE JAPANESE GIANTS (Illustrated). Frank Carpenter tells about the famous wrestlers who are to help fight the

HOME AT LAST (Illustrated). The final arctic letter from Walter Well-

FROM THE LAST CENTURY (Illustrated).

Interesting old buildings within walking distance of the capital. SOON OUT OF A JOB. What the defeated members of the House

will do for a living. THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK. Sterling Heilig, in a letter from Paris,

tells of some new evidence about this historical puzzle. GIRL'S BED ROOM. Senora Sara tells how it can be made to

partake of the individuality of its occu-THE CANADIAN GIRL.

THE MOTHER GOOSE CLUB. Its advanced members discuss a man's love for the ideal in woman.

The gracious ways of the maidens across

OLIVER LINDSAY'S STRATAGEM How a clever lad saved Fort Hunter from an Indian massacre. A capital

story for boys. Scenes and incidents in the midst of war excitement. By a special correspondent

of The Star. THE BRITISH INVASION. A graphic account of the burning of the public buildings here.

Another Intervening Petition Filed. Mrs. Susan J. Campbell today filed a petition in equity asking permission to inter-Green was idle, he was always orderly, and vene in the pending suit against the Washhad heard that Green was sent to jail once. Witness said that Green had been of great assistance to the officers. He had the husband of the period during its expensive any one because of Green's ber of the local association during its expensive leaving a paidington Beneficial Endowment Association statements. Witness never knew him to do any work, but had seen him sell fish on up policy for \$1,000. It is the purpose of the widow to secure payment of the same,

> Colonial Dames Adjourn. The executive council of the Colonial Dames adjourned yesterday after its two days' session, and its members met the

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL On the 80th day of June, 1804, As required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892. ENGLAND

Wright, Joseph.

Herrell, John E.,

ASSETS. Stocks and bonds (market value). agents
Interest due and accrued on June 30, 1894
Other assets of the company..... 761,395 81

\$7,376,229 25 Reserve premium fund (including \$172,000 under Perpetual Fire Insur-

\$7,376,229 38

Statement of dividends and expenses for size nonths ending June 30, 1894: months ending June 30, 1894:
Dividends Nil.
Current expenses. 82,283,719 18

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twefth day of November, 1894. EDMUND HARVEY, N. tary Public, Kings Co., N.Y.
Certificate filed in New York county, N. Y.
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